

SALE
TERNS & CO.
DISON-ST.
CHICAGO
VOLUME 27.
CLOTHING.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
FINE
CLOTHING!
Boys' and Children's
Clothing!
WILDE,
BLUETT & CO.,
State and Madison-sts.
RESIDENCE LOTS
REDGELAND.
TURNER & MARSH,
102 Washington-st.,
For Sale.
800 LOTS,
COAL REDUCED.
BEST WILMINGTON COAL,
KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.,
COAL REDUCED.
FURNITURE
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE.
W. W. STRONG
FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.
N. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,
BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW YORK.
FOR SALE
DEXTER PARK
SEASON TICKETS.
Lawn Mowers.
"Fish-Pole."
GRANITE MONUMENTS.
"SOUVENIR."
WOOLENS

The Chicago Tribune

VOLUME 27.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1874.

NUMBER 269.

ADVERTISING.

Newspaper advertising is now recognized, by business men having faith in their own work, as the most effective means for securing for their goods a wide recognition of their merits.

Newspaper advertising is a permanent addition to the reputation of the goods advertised. Because it is a permanent influence always at work in their interest.

Newspaper advertising is the most energetic and vigilant of all advertising. It is always in the advertiser's interest, and constantly at work seeking customers from all classes.

Newspaper advertising promotes trade, for even in the distant lands advertisers secure by far the largest share of what is being done.

Many men have achieved fortunes in business without the aid of advertising; but without it such marked success as Tiffany & Co. would have been impossible. The argument offered reads ready acceptance by intelligent business men, that having the best facilities in all departments, unrivaled skill in manufacturing, they can afford to sell the finest goods at moderate prices; for experience has shown that the dealer whose wares have obtained a public celebrity is not only enabled to sell, but is forced to sell, at a moderate price, and to furnish a good article.

The public of A. T. Stewart with confidence that, as no one can purchase cheaper, so no one can afford to sell at less profit; and having faith that a business so vast must be based on business principles, his private representations are conclusive both as to price and quality.

Who reads newspapers that has not heard the story of the Walworth Watch? At first only a dream of a bold and original possibility, based on the application of machinery to produce all the pieces that go to make up a watch as to have all the parts in harmonious and logical relation when put together, thus simplifying and improving the quality of the watch, and securing marked advantage over the system in use in Europe. Relying on the force of these improvements, the proprietors applied to the reason of the public, and secured a success never before attained for any watch of any grade or make.

The very publicity sought for American silks would have been detrimental to their success if the claims put forth on their behalf were exaggerated, because there was a standard of comparison known to every one, and advertising invited it; but the closest examination has only added to their reputation, and advertising has done for them in a short period what it would have been impossible to do through the efforts of a lifetime for goods of less merit.

The carriage made in New York have a world-wide reputation, partly through an honorable competition among the leading houses, but still more through the efforts of Brewster & Co., by proclaiming far and wide the merits of the "Brewster" carriage, and the excellence of the combined excellence of the part of competitors to equal, and, if possible, to surpass it, and on the part of Brewster & Co. to still further their former efforts; and as persons are constantly producing the best road wagon in the world, and has largely increased the excellence of all road wagons made in the United States, and at the same time adding largely to the reputation and prosperity of the House, Brewster & Co. of Brooklyn.

Advertisements of every description, prepared and inserted in the following list of first-class journals, intelligently, promptly and economically, and on the most favorable conditions:

Boston Advertiser, Indianapolis Courier-Journal, Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Louisville Courier-Journal, Baltimore American, Philadelphia Press, Cincinnati Commercial, Chicago Tribune, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Detroit Tribune, Springfield Republican, Hartford Courant, Toledo Commercial.

These papers, molding and shaping public opinion, are consulted daily by the business men in their respective sections, being read independently by the great variety of commercial men, collected at great expense. They circulate among the enterprising business men, capitalists, and professional classes, as well as persons of refinement in private life. For detailed information as to cost, etc., address

JOHN MANNING,
Newspaper Advertising Agent,
Waltham Building, 1 Bond-st., N. Y.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.
Glazed & Colored Paper
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between James P. Foster and George F. Foster, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by D. M. Thompson, who alone is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership of Thompson & Barber is dissolved from date of mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by D. M. Thompson, who alone is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

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WASHINGTON.

The House and the Senate Finance Bill.

The Measure Recommended to the Banking Committee.

The Sanborn Puzzle in the Ways and Means Committee.

Prescott Still Declines to Answer Important Questions.

More Gossip Concerning Secretary Richardson's Resignation.

The House Declines to Investigate Matters in Arkansas.

Senate Cancous Action in Favor of Early Adjournment.

THE FINANCIALS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The House Banking and Currency Committee held a meeting this morning, and considered the Finance bill as reported from the Senate. All the members of the Committee, eleven in number, were present.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, moved to report to the House the Senate Finance bill as it appeared before Wright's amendments were appended. This was lost by a vote of 8 to 8.

Mr. Farwell then offered the Senate bill with the Wright amendment, but it was defeated by the same number of votes. Finding it impossible to agree, the Committee then decided to ask the House to refer back to them the bill and report at their pleasure. This permission was accorded the Committee by the House this afternoon.

THE REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.
The Republican members of the Committee held a meeting to-night, to see if they could not harmonize their differences and agree upon a compromise report. The result is not known.

At the meeting of the Committee, Mr. Farwell offered a resolution to the effect that the House should strike out the provision compelling the banks to keep at home their reserves, which is a feature strongly objected to by the New York bankers. The other amendment which fixes the rate of greenback retirement at 45 or 50 per cent, which the House is perfectly confident of its ability to pass the bill as it came from the Senate, they are equally ready to accept.

THE FARMERS WILL VETO THE MEASURE.
With even greater promptness and dispatch than he displayed in crushing the other bill, the President has been endeavoring to get the bill to pass. He has been successful in his efforts, but he has not been able to get the bill to pass. He has been successful in his efforts, but he has not been able to get the bill to pass.

It is more than likely that Congress will regard the President's action with regard to the bill as a sign of weakness, and his efforts to get the bill to pass as a sign of weakness. It is more than likely that Congress will regard the President's action with regard to the bill as a sign of weakness, and his efforts to get the bill to pass as a sign of weakness.

THE SANBORN INVESTIGATION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives held a meeting this morning, and considered the bill abolishing the moiety system and repealing the law under which the Sanborn contracts were authorized.

Mr. Roberts, who first presented the bill abolishing the moiety system, and the law under which the Sanborn contracts were authorized, moved to report to the House the bill as it appeared before Wright's amendments were appended. This was lost by a vote of 8 to 8.

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When you paid it, and the money paid to each, and for what purpose?

Witness—I judge this is the same interrogatory as the one asked of me by the committee.

Mr. Woodbridge, counsel of Sanborn, said something to witness in a low tone, when witness replied to Committee that he declined to answer for the reason that the relations between Sanborn and myself are confidential as client and attorney.

Question—Then you decline to answer for the reason you have given?

Witness—Yes, sir.

The Committee then held a private consultation, which resulted in the appointment of a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Dawes, Niblack, and Kasson, to report upon the subject.

THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The District Investigating Committee are now digging out evidence against the Board of Public Works and other local officials on their own hook. They recently struck a nest of contract-breakers, and today interviewed a couple of them. To-morrow another lot of the same kind will be brought forward on exhibition.

Mr. Arthur Shepley, brother of the Governor, who is speaker of the House of Delegates of the District Legislature, and one of the editorial staff of the Chronicle. The Committee have also discovered that the verbatim reports of the investigation, which are being published in the Chronicle, with a great flourish calling attention to their enterprise, by the National Republic, are paid for each column by the Board of Public Works.

The young gentlemen who make these reports for both sides, and who are paid for their services, are being investigated by the Committee. They are being investigated by the Committee. They are being investigated by the Committee.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution that the President pro tem of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives declare the two Houses of Congress adjourned sine die on the 22d of June at noon. Ordered printed and sent to the printer.

Mr. Hamlin called up the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce, which relates to the relief of ships and vessels from compulsory port fees in certain cases.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) said that he gave notice that he would move to take up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and in accordance therewith made a motion.

Mr. Frelinghuysen introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the establishment of a bureau of the United States and Asia. Referred.

Mr. Spencer submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the answers received by the Civil Service Commission from the House of Representatives and Bureau in regard to the effect of the Civil Service rules and regulations in their respective offices.

Mr. Alcorn introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of the Secretary of War of a commission of three army officers and two civil engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the improvement of the Mississippi River subject to appropriation. Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. Ramsey submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate any information received since his last annual report in regard to the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, and improvement of the navigation of the river below the falls.

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posed of, and in other particulars as to the present condition of the Company's affairs. Prominent members of the Committee express the opinion that the bill has no prospect of receiving favorable action.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.
Gen. Sherman will not leave here to establish the army headquarters at St. Louis until October. He thinks there are several advantages in the proposed removal, among which is mentioned the fact that the bulk of the army is stationed west of the Mississippi, and in case of an Indian war or other trouble in that section, the operations could be better directed from St. Louis than from Washington.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.
The House Committee on Appropriations, at the request of the Western Union Telegraph Company, agreed to defer action on the Postal Telegraph bill until the 22d inst., which time the Company will be heard through their attorney.

NOMINATIONS.
The President today nominated the following persons to fill vacancies in the Executive Department: Mr. Susan H. Burbridge, Hopkinton, N. H., to the office of United States Marshal at St. Louis, Mo.; John C. Cochran, to the office of United States Marshal at St. Louis, Mo.; and John C. Cochran, to the office of United States Marshal at St. Louis, Mo.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
NEW BILL.
New bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—For the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of the Genesee award. Ordered printed and recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—To secure anti-monopoly ocean cable communication between Europe, America, and Asia. Ordered printed and recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CESSNA—Fixing the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1874, as the time for the election of the President and Vice-President to the Forty-fourth Congress.

By Mr. RYDER—For the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River. Ordered printed and sent to the printer.

By Mr. DONNELLY—To provide for minority representation in Boards of Directors of stock companies. Ordered printed and sent to the printer.

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acts affected by this section that may need to be reappportioned.

The amendment fixing the number of clerks in the Internal Revenue office at 154 instead of 120, as the House bill provided, was agreed to.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to strike out the section forbidding any civil officer of the Government from receiving any compensation or perquisite, directly or indirectly, from the Treasury or from the property of the United States beyond his salary or compensation allowed by law, or to make any private use of such property or of the services or labor of any person in the employment or service of the United States, but at the request of Mr. MORRILL (Me.), withdrew the motion for the present.

The bill having been read through and the amendments of the Committee acted upon, it was laid over till to-morrow.

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THE MILL RIVER FLOOD.

A Day Among the Widely-Scattered Debris.

Additional and Thrilling Incidents of the Disaster.

Total Loss of Life Stated at 145.

Bodies Already Found Number 10.

Property Loss Estimated at About \$1,000,000.

Relief Coming in from All Directions.

AMONG THE DEBRIS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LATEST ADVICES OF THE LOSS OF LIFE.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 18.—The number of lives lost by the Mill River disaster was not fixed with practical certainty at 145, and the value of the property destroyed at \$1,000,000. Sixty persons are known to have been lost from Northampton, four from Springfield, thirty from Haydenville, and fifty-one from the village of Northampton. All other known inhabitants of these villages are accounted for, leaving only perhaps a casual traveler or stranger whose disappearance may be discovered days hence, and whose name may swell this awful death-roll.

Estimates differ as to the value of the property destroyed, but it can scarcely be below the figures stated. Of this total, the sum of \$600,000 is apportioned among the mills and mill-owners; \$150,000 on the town, for the replacement of roads and bridges; and \$150,000 among the operatives, farmers, and other individuals.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONEY.

The demand for loans was not large to-day, by no means as large as the supply. The rate of discount, as stated before, is not uniform. Some banks charge 8, others 10 per cent. No loans on time have been reported for less than 3 per cent; for 30 days, which could be got for 4 or 5 per cent under the rate, they are not popular with either lenders or borrowers, and are seldom negotiated.

New York exchange was firm to-day, between banks at 60 premium for \$1,000. Very little business.

Not much currency is going to the country for the shipment of produce; the main movement is to the city banks. Several instances were reported to-day in which money was offered by country banks for loans in Chicago at 5 per cent for thirty or sixty days.

The Chicago market for the day was \$4,000,000. Gold fell 1/2 to-day, and stocks generally were weak in New York. The trouble between the State of Wisconsin and the railroads caused a decline of 3 per cent in Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul. Other stocks fell an average of 1 per cent, excepting only a few. The effect of the renewed uncertainty of the financial legislation of Congress.

We printed yesterday the text in full of the Senate Finance bill now pending in the House. The following is a summary of its contents: Section 1 provides that the act of June 3, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the National Bank act.

Sec. 2 abolishes the reserve in circulation, and provides that National Banking Association shall keep as much as one-fourth of the coin received by them as interest on their security bonds.

Sec. 3 provides that National Banks shall keep an reserve in their own vaults, and that the redemption of their circulating notes shall be made at their own expense.

Sec. 4 repeals the act relating to the redistribution of the \$25,000,000, and abolishes all restriction on the amount of currency in circulation, providing in substance for free banking.

Sec. 5 requires every National Bank to have at all times on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in the name of the bank, a sum equal to 5 per cent of its circulation, to be held for the redemption of such circulation.

Sec. 6 provides that upon deposit of lawful money of the United States with the Treasurer in sums not less than \$5,000 security, bonds of \$10,000 may be taken up to the amount of \$5,000, and the amount of bonds on deposit for circulation shall not fall below \$5,000.

Sec. 7 provides that the charter number of the Association shall be printed on the bank notes of each Association.

Sec. 8 limits the maximum outstanding number of United States National Bank notes to \$100,000, and provides that for every \$100,000 issued in National Bank notes \$100,000 in greenbacks shall be retired, and the retired notes shall continue until the amount of outstanding United States notes shall be \$100,000,000.

Sec. 9 provides that on the first day of July, 1875, United States notes to the amount of \$1,000, or any multiple of \$1,000, may be exchanged on demand for an equal amount of United States currency, and the retired notes shall continue until the amount of outstanding United States notes shall be \$1,000,000,000.

Sec. 10 provides that in the act shall be construed to authorize any increase in the principal of the public debt of the United States.

Such are the provisions of the bill in outline. Most of the friends of the original bill voted against it; most of the opponents in the Senate voted for it. It is not probable that the Senate will pass it.

We do not so much as an inflation measure. The provision which requires all banks to keep their reserves at home is also practically a contracting measure, and will tend to keep the country banks from being allowed to keep at New York or other large cities, and the banks received interest on them, they were of course closed, and thus the currency was kept expanded beyond the needs of business. As a check on speculation, also, this provision is to be commended.

The provision abolishing the reserve on circulation will in a measure counteract the contracting effect of the bill in so far as the measure is kept at home. The main objection to it, however, is that it is a very bad banking measure. It is practically a bank's credit, and thus the currency was kept expanded beyond the needs of business. As a check on speculation, also, this provision is to be commended.

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16 3/4 per cent in Erie, Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern. Government bonds steady. Stocks opened at 1/8 below Saturday's prices, and continued to decline with occasional fractional recoveries until 2 1/2 p.m., when the decline reached 1/2 from the highest point of the day. At the final close the market became firm, and recovered 1/4 per cent on entire list. Leading features of the day were: Northwestern and St. Paul common, Western Union, Pacific Telephone, and Chicago & Northwestern. Between 10 and 3 p.m. there were 170,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Western Union, 24,000 Union Pacific, 24,000 Northwestern, 12,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Chicago & Northwestern, and 9,000 Wisconsin.

Corn, 12 1/2; wheat, 12 1/2; flour, 12 1/2; cotton, 12 1/2; sugar, 12 1/2; coffee, 12 1/2; tea, 12 1/2; oil, 12 1/2; gold, 12 1/2; silver, 12 1/2; iron, 12 1/2; steel, 12 1/2; copper, 12 1/2; brass, 12 1/2; zinc, 12 1/2; lead, 12 1/2; tin, 12 1/2; nickel, 12 1/2; cobalt, 12 1/2; manganese, 12 1/2; chromium, 12 1/2; vanadium, 12 1/2; niobium, 12 1/2; tantalum, 12 1/2; molybdenum, 12 1/2; selenium, 12 1/2; tellurium, 12 1/2; bismuth, 12 1/2; antimony, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; phosphorus, 12 1/2; sulfur, 12 1/2; carbon, 12 1/2; hydrogen, 12 1/2; oxygen, 12 1/2; nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2; iodine, 12 1/2; radium, 12 1/2; uranium, 12 1/2; thorium, 12 1/2; actinium, 12 1/2; polonium, 12 1/2; astatine, 12 1/2; francium, 12 1/2; radon, 12 1/2; helium, 12 1/2; neon, 12 1/2; argon, 12 1/2; krypton, 12 1/2; xenon, 12 1/2; cesium, 12 1/2; barium, 12 1/2; strontium, 12 1/2; calcium, 12 1/2; magnesium, 12 1/2; sodium, 12 1/2; potassium, 12 1/2; lithium, 12 1/2; beryllium, 12 1/2; boron, 12 1/2; aluminum, 12 1/2; silicon, 12 1/2; germanium, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; selenium, 12 1/2; tellurium, 12 1/2; bismuth, 12 1/2; antimony, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; phosphorus, 12 1/2; sulfur, 12 1/2; carbon, 12 1/2; hydrogen, 12 1/2; oxygen, 12 1/2; nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2; iodine, 12 1/2; radium, 12 1/2; uranium, 12 1/2; thorium, 12 1/2; actinium, 12 1/2; polonium, 12 1/2; astatine, 12 1/2; francium, 12 1/2; radon, 12 1/2; helium, 12 1/2; neon, 12 1/2; argon, 12 1/2; krypton, 12 1/2; xenon, 12 1/2; cesium, 12 1/2; barium, 12 1/2; strontium, 12 1/2; calcium, 12 1/2; magnesium, 12 1/2; sodium, 12 1/2; potassium, 12 1/2; lithium, 12 1/2; beryllium, 12 1/2; boron, 12 1/2; aluminum, 12 1/2; silicon, 12 1/2; germanium, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; selenium, 12 1/2; tellurium, 12 1/2; bismuth, 12 1/2; antimony, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; phosphorus, 12 1/2; sulfur, 12 1/2; carbon, 12 1/2; hydrogen, 12 1/2; oxygen, 12 1/2; nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2; iodine, 12 1/2; radium, 12 1/2; uranium, 12 1/2; thorium, 12 1/2; actinium, 12 1/2; polonium, 12 1/2; astatine, 12 1/2; francium, 12 1/2; radon, 12 1/2; helium, 12 1/2; neon, 12 1/2; argon, 12 1/2; krypton, 12 1/2; xenon, 12 1/2; cesium, 12 1/2; barium, 12 1/2; strontium, 12 1/2; calcium, 12 1/2; magnesium, 12 1/2; sodium, 12 1/2; potassium, 12 1/2; lithium, 12 1/2; beryllium, 12 1/2; boron, 12 1/2; aluminum, 12 1/2; silicon, 12 1/2; germanium, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; selenium, 12 1/2; tellurium, 12 1/2; bismuth, 12 1/2; antimony, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; phosphorus, 12 1/2; sulfur, 12 1/2; carbon, 12 1/2; hydrogen, 12 1/2; oxygen, 12 1/2; nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2; iodine, 12 1/2; radium, 12 1/2; uranium, 12 1/2; thorium, 12 1/2; actinium, 12 1/2; polonium, 12 1/2; astatine, 12 1/2; francium, 12 1/2; radon, 12 1/2; helium, 12 1/2; neon, 12 1/2; argon, 12 1/2; krypton, 12 1/2; 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bismuth, 12 1/2; antimony, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; phosphorus, 12 1/2; sulfur, 12 1/2; carbon, 12 1/2; hydrogen, 12 1/2; oxygen, 12 1/2; nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2; iodine, 12 1/2; radium, 12 1/2; uranium, 12 1/2; thorium, 12 1/2; actinium, 12 1/2; polonium, 12 1/2; astatine, 12 1/2; francium, 12 1/2; radon, 12 1/2; helium, 12 1/2; neon, 12 1/2; argon, 12 1/2; krypton, 12 1/2; xenon, 12 1/2; cesium, 12 1/2; barium, 12 1/2; strontium, 12 1/2; calcium, 12 1/2; magnesium, 12 1/2; sodium, 12 1/2; potassium, 12 1/2; lithium, 12 1/2; beryllium, 12 1/2; boron, 12 1/2; aluminum, 12 1/2; silicon, 12 1/2; germanium, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; selenium, 12 1/2; tellurium, 12 1/2; bismuth, 12 1/2; antimony, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; phosphorus, 12 1/2; sulfur, 12 1/2; carbon, 12 1/2; hydrogen, 12 1/2; oxygen, 12 1/2; nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2; iodine, 12 1/2; radium, 12 1/2; uranium, 12 1/2; thorium, 12 1/2; actinium, 12 1/2; 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bismuth, 12 1/2; antimony, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; phosphorus, 12 1/2; sulfur, 12 1/2; carbon, 12 1/2; hydrogen, 12 1/2; oxygen, 12 1/2; nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2; iodine, 12 1/2; radium, 12 1/2; uranium, 12 1/2; thorium, 12 1/2; actinium, 12 1/2; polonium, 12 1/2; astatine, 12 1/2; francium, 12 1/2; radon, 12 1/2; helium, 12 1/2; neon, 12 1/2; argon, 12 1/2; krypton, 12 1/2; xenon, 12 1/2; cesium, 12 1/2; barium, 12 1/2; strontium, 12 1/2; calcium, 12 1/2; magnesium, 12 1/2; sodium, 12 1/2; potassium, 12 1/2; lithium, 12 1/2; beryllium, 12 1/2; boron, 12 1/2; aluminum, 12 1/2; silicon, 12 1/2; germanium, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; selenium, 12 1/2; tellurium, 12 1/2; bismuth, 12 1/2; antimony, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; phosphorus, 12 1/2; sulfur, 12 1/2; carbon, 12 1/2; hydrogen, 12 1/2; oxygen, 12 1/2; nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2; iodine, 12 1/2; radium, 12 1/2; uranium, 12 1/2; thorium, 12 1/2; actinium, 12 1/2; 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nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2; iodine, 12 1/2; radium, 12 1/2; uranium, 12 1/2; thorium, 12 1/2; actinium, 12 1/2; polonium, 12 1/2; astatine, 12 1/2; francium, 12 1/2; radon, 12 1/2; helium, 12 1/2; neon, 12 1/2; argon, 12 1/2; krypton, 12 1/2; xenon, 12 1/2; cesium, 12 1/2; barium, 12 1/2; strontium, 12 1/2; calcium, 12 1/2; magnesium, 12 1/2; sodium, 12 1/2; potassium, 12 1/2; lithium, 12 1/2; beryllium, 12 1/2; boron, 12 1/2; aluminum, 12 1/2; silicon, 12 1/2; germanium, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; selenium, 12 1/2; tellurium, 12 1/2; bismuth, 12 1/2; antimony, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; phosphorus, 12 1/2; sulfur, 12 1/2; carbon, 12 1/2; hydrogen, 12 1/2; oxygen, 12 1/2; nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2; iodine, 12 1/2; radium, 12 1/2; uranium, 12 1/2; thorium, 12 1/2; actinium, 12 1/2; polonium, 12 1/2; astatine, 12 1/2; francium, 12 1/2; radon, 12 1/2; helium, 12 1/2; neon, 12 1/2; argon, 12 1/2; krypton, 12 1/2; xenon, 12 1/2; cesium, 12 1/2; barium, 12 1/2; strontium, 12 1/2; calcium, 12 1/2; magnesium, 12 1/2; sodium, 12 1/2; potassium, 12 1/2; lithium, 12 1/2; beryllium, 12 1/2; boron, 12 1/2; aluminum, 12 1/2; silicon, 12 1/2; germanium, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; selenium, 12 1/2; tellurium, 12 1/2; bismuth, 12 1/2; antimony, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; phosphorus, 12 1/2; sulfur, 12 1/2; carbon, 12 1/2; hydrogen, 12 1/2; oxygen, 12 1/2; nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2; iodine, 12 1/2; radium, 12 1/2; uranium, 12 1/2; thorium, 12 1/2; actinium, 12 1/2; polonium, 12 1/2; astatine, 12 1/2; francium, 12 1/2; radon, 12 1/2; helium, 12 1/2; neon, 12 1/2; argon, 12 1/2; krypton, 12 1/2; xenon, 12 1/2; cesium, 12 1/2; barium, 12 1/2; strontium, 12 1/2; calcium, 12 1/2; magnesium, 12 1/2; sodium, 12 1/2; potassium, 12 1/2; lithium, 12 1/2; beryllium, 12 1/2; boron, 12 1/2; aluminum, 12 1/2; silicon, 12 1/2; germanium, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; selenium, 12 1/2; tellurium, 12 1/2; bismuth, 12 1/2; antimony, 12 1/2; arsenic, 12 1/2; phosphorus, 12 1/2; sulfur, 12 1/2; carbon, 12 1/2; hydrogen, 12 1/2; oxygen, 12 1/2; nitrogen, 12 1/2; fluorine, 12 1/2; chlorine, 12 1/2; bromine, 12 1/2

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